

TRAKHTENBERG, D.M.; BIRLOVA, L.V.; BLINOV, N.O.; ROZANOVA, T.N.

Isolation and properties of some antibiotics-pigments from a  
culture fluid of strain No. 2844-31 of *Act. prunicolor*.  
Antibiotiki 7 no.9:776-783 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.  
(ANTIBIOTICS)(ACTINOMYCES)

RESHETOV, P.D., BLINOV, N.O.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Chromatographic comparison of polymycin with some streptothricin antibiotics. Antibiotiki 8 no.2:104-110 F'63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.  
(ANTIBIOTICS) (CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)  
(POLYMYXIN)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

BLINOV, N.O.; VORONIN, V.V.; OROYEV, I.I.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Automatic camera for chromatography on paper. Lab. delo 9  
no. 3:58-59 Mr '63. (MIRA 16x4)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AMN SSSR.  
(PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

BLINOV, N.O.; YAKUBOV, G.Z.; ARTAMONOVA, O.I.; KHOKHLOVA, Yu.M.

Isolation of antibiotics of the mycetin-violarin group by  
paper chromatography. Antibiotiki 7 no.12:1063-1069. D '62.  
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy i Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.  
(ANTIBIOTICS) (PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY)

KHOKHLOVA, Yu.M.; PUCHNINA, A.V.; BLINOV, N.O.

Paper chromatography method in the study of heptane antibiotics No.s 2339 and 2789. Antibiotiki 8 no. 5:417-422  
My'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

BLINOV, N.O.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Detection of antibiotics by paper chromatography. Antibiotiki  
8 no. 8:751-762 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

BLINOV, N. O.; OPARYSHEVA, Ye. F.; KHOKHLOVA, Yu. M.; YAKUBOV, G. Z.; PUCHNINA, A. V.;  
FEDKINA, N. G.; KHRYASHCHEVA, K. M.; KHOKHLOV, A. S.

"Classification of antibiotics according to 'chromatographic spectra'."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Inst for Chemistry of Natural Compounds, Inst of Microbiology, AS USSR, All-Union  
Res Inst for Antibiotics, Moscow.

BLINOV, N.O.; FED'KINA, N.G.; OPARYSHEVA, Ye.F.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Methods of the classification of antibiotics in the early stages  
of their study. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.4:533-545 Jl-Ag '64.  
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

PREOBRAZHENSAYA, T.P.; MAKSIMOVA, T.S.; BLINOV, N.O.

Study of the green pigments of some actinomycetes species by  
paper chromatography. Antibiotiki 9 no.11:963-970 N '64.  
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR i  
Institut prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva.

BLINOV, N.O.; MOROZOVA, G.R.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Comparison of coelicomycin with the red-violet indicator  
antibiotics. Antibiotiki 10 no.8:717-722 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva, i  
Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata.

YAKUBOV, G.Z.; BLINOV, N.O.; SERGEYEVA, L.N.; ARTAMONOVA, O.I.; KHOKHLOV,  
A.S.

Mycetins B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> and C, the new antibiotics of the rhodomycin  
group. Antibiotiki 10 no.9:771-776 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy i Institut mikrobiologii  
AN SSSR, Moskva.

MOROZOVA, G.R.; VETLUGINA, L.A.; YEGOROV, TS. A.; BLINOV, N.O.;  
KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Physicochemical properties of cellicomycin fractions. Trudy Inst.  
mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR. 8:111-116 '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

ACC NR: AP7010708

SOURCE CODE: UR/0384/66/000/005/0043/0047

AUTHOR: Blinov, N. S. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Atomic time

SOURCE: Zemlya i vselennaya, no. 5, 1966, 43-47

TOPIC TAGS: atomic clock, quartz clock, atomic time, astronomic time, earth rotation

SUB CODE: 14,03

ABSTRACT:

This feature article describes quartz clocks, ammonium and cesium frequency standards and other modern means for precise time determination. For example, it is noted that the use of cesium standards in combination with a quartz clock has made it possible to create a basically new time standard independent of the earth's rotation. The resulting time scale is known as atomic time. The abbreviation is TA-1; its uniformity is considerably greater than that obtained from astronomical observations. The introduction of atomic standards in the time service has considerably changed their problems. Whereas earlier astronomical observations were the only means for obtaining a standard second, and

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2911

ACC NR: AP7010708

therefore were very important, now their role has decreased somewhat. The duration of the astronomical second changes due to the nonuniformity of the earth's rotation and therefore atomic time TA-1 gradually differs from astronomical time. During the last eight years TA-1 time has deviated from astronomical time by approximately four seconds. The existence of two different time scales is inconvenient and therefore TA-1 time is not used in transmitting precise time signals, but another one is used which differs very little from astronomical time. The uses of these two different scales and how they compare with one another are discussed in detail. The availability of these new time standards is making possible more precise study of changes in the earth's rate of rotation and is yielding new information on the internal structure of the earth. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JRS: 40,291]

BLINOV, N.S.

Possible system of the general catalog of time services of  
the U.S.S.R. Astron.zhur. 41 no.5:990-992 S-0 '64.

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.  
(MITA 17:10)

L 10762-65 EMT(1)/EMC(v) P2-5/Po-4/Po-4/Pac-4/Pac-2 ny

ACCESSION NR: APR1017162

S/0023/04/02

AUTHOR: Blinov, N. S.

TITLE: Possible system of a general catalogue of SSSR time services

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 41, no. 5, 1964, p. 323

TOPIC TAGS: general SSSR catalogue, FK4 catalogue, astronomical time service, new system

ABSTRACT: One of the main problems of SSSR time services was the problem of compiling catalogues of the right ascension of the available astronomical observatories. The author suggests the catalogue of the SSSR astronomical observatories.

The results obtained clearly indicate that a general catalogue of the SSSR astronomical observatories during a given period of time, taking into account their characteristics, is very close to the FK4 catalogue. The proposed catalogue will be useful for solving various problems of the SSSR astronomical observatories.

Card 1/2

L 10782-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047163

ASSOCIATION: Rossijskij astronomiceskij institut  
(Russian Astronomical Institute)

Cora c/2

SURGUCHEV, G.D.; BLINOV, O.M.; YAVOYSKIY, V.I.

Control of open-hearth furnace smelting by the composition of  
the combustion products. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.  
5 no.7:56-61 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.  
(Open-hearth process)

KAGANOV, V.Yu.; BLINOV, O.M.; SURGUCHEV, G.D.; REYSS, M.R.

Optimum method of calculating the heat absorption of open-hearth  
furnace baths. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 6 no.1:194-200  
'63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali s splavov.  
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Heat—Transmission)

SURGUCHEV, G.D.; BLINOV, O.M.; REYSS, M.R.; YAVOYSKIY, V.I.

Automatic control of charging and preheating periods in open-hearth smelting. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.9: 39-44 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

GLINKOV, M.A.; KAGANOV, V.Yu.; BLINOV, O.M.

Obtaining information necessary for the optimum control of  
thermal conditions in furnaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.  
met. 7 no.1:162-165 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

I. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

GLINKOV, M.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KAGANOV, V.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; SLESAREV,  
V.I., inzh.; REYSS, M.R., inzh.; BLINOV, O.M., inzh.; SURGUCHEV,  
G.D., inzh.

Computing equipment to determine the heat absorption by carbon  
content in an open-hearth furnace bath. Stal' 24 no.2:120-123 F '64.  
(MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

GLINKOV, M.A.; KAGANOV, Yu.V.; NADZHAFOV, E.M.; BLINOV, O.M.; MUGARAB-SAMEDI, K.R.; MAGERRAM-ZADE, R.D.

Calculation method for obtaining current information on heat exchange processes in soaking pits. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.9:187-191 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

SURGUCHEV, G.D.; BLINOV, O.M.; REYSS, M.R.

Control of open-hearth furnace production with the use of  
computers. Metallurg 10 no.6:17-19 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki i Moskovskiy institut  
stali i splavov.

BLINOV, N.S.

Investigating the performance of the K-4 quartz clock of the  
Time Service of the State Institute of Astronomy. Astron.tsir.  
no.219:23-25 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. Shternberga.  
(Astronomical clocks)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

PIL'NIK, G.P.; BLINOV, N.S.

Investigating contact micrometers. Trudy GAISH 30:159-163 '61.  
(MIRA 14:8)

(Micrometer)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

BLINOV, N.S.

Some results of the activity of the Time Service of the  
Shternberg Astronomical Institute during the International  
Geophysical Year. Astron.zhur. 38 no.4:706-713 Jl-Ag '61.

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.  
Shternberga.

(Stars—Catalogs)

*Blinov N.Ya.*

USSR / Forest Science. Forest Cultures.

K-4

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77516

Author : Blinov, N. Ya.

Inst : Polvolzh' Forest-Technical Institute

Title : Influence on the Success of Cultivations of Methods of Embedding the Roots of Pine Seedlings

Orig Pub : Sb. stud. rabot, Povolzhsk. lesotekhn. in-t, 1957, vyp. 4,  
16-20

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

~~BLINOV, O.S., inzh., SUKACH, G.Ye., inzh., STEPANOV, D.P., inzh., YAKIMOV, I.D., inzh.;  
IVANOV, A.S., red., SEMENOV, S.M., red.; OSOKINA, A.M., red. izd-va; ;  
BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn. red.~~

[Standard technical specifications for building logging roads] Tipovye  
tekhnologicheskie pravila proizvodstva rabot po stroitel'stva  
lesovoznykh dorog. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat. Vol. 2 and 3. [Automobile  
roads] Avtomobil'nye dorogi. Pt. 3. [Engineering structures] Stroitel'stvo  
iskusstvennykh sooruzhenii. 1957. 46.p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy institut po projektirovaniyu lesnogo  
transporta.

(Bridges, Wooden)

BLINOV, O.S.; BELEN'KIY, Ye.L.; BRAUSEVICH, S.T.; DOROKHOV, B.A.;  
ZIGMUND, F.R.; ITSIKOV, G.B.; LEVER, A.A.; . . .  
LESHCH-BORISOVSKIY, A.I.; MURTUZALIYEV, S.A.; PIIR, A.I.;  
YUZIKHIN, Ye.Ye.; YAKIMOV, I.D.; SHCHELKUNOV, V.V.,  
retsenzent; GONCHAROV, A.F., otv. red.; KORCHUNOV, N.G.,  
otv. red.; NIKOL'SKIY, B.V., otv. red.; POSTREMOV, G.A.  
(deceased); SLUTSKER, M.Z., red. izd-va; SHIBKOVA, R.Ye.,  
tekhn. red.

[Lumbering; land transportation of timber] Lesozagotovki;  
sukhoputnyi transport lesa. Spravochnik. Moskva, Mosles-  
bumizdat, 1962. 504 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Lumber—Transportation)

SHMAKOV, Aleksey Timofeyevich; BLINOV, O.S., retsenzent;  
BAZICHENKO, L.P., retsenzent; KROTOV, V.R., red.

[Manual for bulldozer, scraper, and grader operators]  
Posobie bul'dozeristu, skreperistu i greideristu. Mo-  
skva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 153 p. (MIRA 17:6)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

BLINOV, P.F., inzh.

Portable mortar mixer installations and painting stations. Transp.  
stroi. 13 no.9:34-37 S '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

AKHMATOV, A.P.; BLINOV, P.I.; BOLOTIN, V.F.; BORODIN, A.V.;  
GAVRIN, P.P.; ZAVOYSKIY, Ye.K.; KOVAN, I.A.; OGANOV, M.N.;  
PATRUSHEV, B.I.; PISKAREV, Ye.V.; RUSANOV, V.D.; SMOLKIN,  
G.Ye.; STRIGANOV, A.R.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, D.A.; CHEREMNYKH,  
P.A.; CHIKIN, R.V.

[Magnetoacoustic resonance in a plasma] Magnito-zvukovoi  
rezonans v plazme. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii, 1960. 23 p.  
(MIRA 17:2)

83757

S/056/60/039/003/002/045  
B004/B060

26.1410

AUTHORS: Akhmatov, A. P., Blinov, P. I., Bolotin, V. F., Borodin,  
A. V., Gavrin, P. P., Zavoyskiy, Ye. K., Kovar, I. A.,  
Oganov, M. N., Patrushev, B. I., Piskarev, Ye. V.,  
Rusanov, V. D., Smolkin, G. Ye., Striganov, A. R.,  
Frank-Kamenetskiy, D. A., Cherenmykh, P. A., Chikin, K. V.

TITLE: Magnetoacoustic Resonance in the PlasmaPERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,  
Vol. 39, No. 3 (9), pp. 536-544

TEXT: The authors wanted to study the penetration of oscillations into the plasma taking place transversally to a static magnetic field. From the physical point of view, this process has a course similar to acoustic oscillations, with the difference that the magnetic pressure  $H^2/8\pi$ , and not the gas pressure, is effective here. (1) is written down as a resonance condition:  $\alpha H_0/\omega R \sqrt{4\pi\rho} = 1$ , where  $\alpha$  is a dimensionless number characterizing the type of oscillations,  $H_0$  the strength of the

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Magnetoacoustic Resonance in the Plasma

S/056/60/039/003/002/045  
B004/B060

static magnetic field,  $\rho$  the density of the plasma,  $\omega$  the cyclic frequency, and  $R$  the radius of the plasma cylinder. The following is written down for the radial amplitude of the plasma motion velocity:

$v_r \approx \tilde{H} u_{ph}/H_0 \approx \tilde{H}/\sqrt{4\pi\rho}$  ( $H$  = strength of the magnetic alternating field,  $u_{ph}$  = phase velocity of the magnetic field). The interaction of an electromagnetic high-frequency field  $\tilde{H}$  with a cold plasma was experimentally investigated in a cylinder in the presence of an axial quasistatic magnetic field  $H_0$ . Fig. 1 shows the scheme of the apparatus used for the experiments. In one such experimental series the alternating field had a frequency of 12.5 Mc/sec, while in another series the frequency was 50 Mc/sec. The plasma glow was recorded by means of an  $\Phi 3Y-19$  (FEU-19) photomultiplier and an  $OK-17M$  ( $OK-17M$ ) oscilloscope, while the penetration of high-frequency oscillations into the plasma and the radial amplitude distribution of the magnetic alternating field were studied with the aid of a magnetic probe. The experiments were conducted with hydrogen, helium, argon, and air at an initial pressure of

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83757

Magnetoacoustic Resonance in the Plasma

S/056/60/039/003/002/045  
B004/B060

$10^{-4}$  -  $6 \cdot 10^{-3}$  torr. The oscillograms of Figs. 2,3 show that resonance phenomena appear in the range between 300 oersteds and 5 kiloersteds. Fig. 4 shows the effect of resonance on the spectral lines of hydrogen. There is a dependence of the amplitude  $H_r$  of the magnetic resonance field on the amplitude of the  $\vec{H}$ -field. Fig. 5 shows the spatial distribution of the amplitude  $H_r$  of the resonance field in hydrogen and argon. As may be seen from Fig. 6, the resonance shows a fine structure. This effect is being further investigated. A gas temperature of 2.5 ev was calculated from the Doppler broadening of the  $H_{\beta}$  line (Figs. 7,8) corresponding to 0.8 Å. Experimental data for  $H_r$  confirmed the validity of equation (1). Experiments with argon at frequencies above the hybrid frequency yielded no appreciable difference as compared with the effect observed with frequencies below the hybrid frequency. The authors assume that the appearing oscillations propagated obliquely, not perpendicularly to  $H_0$ . This was confirmed by measurement of the azimuthal component of the magnetic field  $H_\phi$  (Fig. 9). The authors thank I. V. Kurchatov, Academician, for interest displayed in the work. There are 9 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 German.

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Magnetoacoustic Resonance in the Plasma

83757

S/056/60/039/003/002/045  
B004/B060

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1960

Card 4/4

L 2224-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) AT  
ACCESSION NR: AP5023761 UR/0089/65/019/003/0233/0238  
533.9

AUTHOR: Blinov, P. I.; Zakatov, L. P.

44,55

62  
59  
8

TITLE: Collective interactions of "escaping" electrons with plasma in the S-1 stellarator

21,44,55

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 233-238

TOPIC TAGS: plasma electron oscillation, radio emission, plasma electron temperature,  
x ray emission, plasma density

ABSTRACT: Collective interactions of "escaping" electrons with the plasma in the S-1 stellarator during ohmic heating and the associated RF radiation were investigated. It is shown that in a racetrack device such as the stellarator, a considerable number of escaping electrons are present (about  $10^{-3}$  of the total number of electrons in the plasma). The deceleration of the escaping electrons is accompanied by the development of electrostatic oscillations and the emission of powerful RF radiation which is linearly polarized along the axis of the chamber (along the confining magnetic field) and whose frequency is close to the plasma frequency. For the electrostatic oscillations to develop, it is necessary that the

Cord 1/2

L 2224-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023761

number of fast electrons exceed a certain minimum value. "The authors express their appreciation to N. M. Yashin for measurements of the electron temperature." Orig. art. has: 9 figures. 40,65

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2 AP

131829-65 ENT(0)/ZNT(1)/ZEC(1)-2/ZEC-3/EPA(1)-2/ZEO(1)/T/EPA(1)-2/EPA(ep)-2 Pg-4/  
P1-1/Pk-1/P1-4/Po-1/Pg-1/Pz-6/Pab-10 IJP(c) AT g7656/AF 12 1984 10264  
ACCESSION NR: AP5004373

AUTHOR: Pilipov, P. I.; Zegorodnikov, S. P.; Smolkin, G. Ye., 1961-1964

TITLE: Measurement of the density of a plasma by using Fabry-Perot Interferometers  
the aid of microwave and Fabry-Perot Interferometers

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 1, p. 61-64

TOPIC TAGS: plasma decay, plasma electron density, Fabry Perot interferometer,  
microwave interferometer

ABSTRACT: This work was performed in connection with an investigation of shock waves in a rarefied plasma, described by the authors previously (ZhTF, 1967, 1971). The electron density decrease was measured with microwave interferometers at wavelengths 8 and 4 mm. A microwave bridge circuit was used, in which one beam passed through the investigated plasma in an attenuating and the other beam (in the reference channel) passed through an attenuator and a mixer. The voltage was measured at the detector output. The method of analysis is based on the plasma density in the medium.

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L 31829-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004373

ferometer was used to obtain approximately 20 experimental points on the density fall-off curve in the corresponding range of electron energy. The time variation of the interference fringes was measured at the first stage of the plasma compression over three successive cycles. The results are shown in Figure 1. The authors note the possibility of using microwave methods to measure the density. At a wavelength of  $4 \times 10^{-3}$  cm $^{-1}$ , the plasma density was measured by determining the Stark effect of the hydrogen Balmer lines. The Stark widths were measured with a Fizeau interferometer crossed with an ISP-51 spectrograph. The time variation of the spectral lines was measured using a fast time-resolved sweep of the electron beam in the electron-optical converter. The time decay curves obtained in this way were superimposed on each other. The authors thank Dr. V. A. Zavodskiy for a discussion and interest in the work and M. M. Kostylev for providing the electron-optical converter." (fig. art. has)

ASSOCIATION: USSR

TYPE: SCIENTIFIC

END: 1

MATERIAL: PLASMA

OTHER: COI

Date:

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

131829-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5004373

ENCLOSURE 01

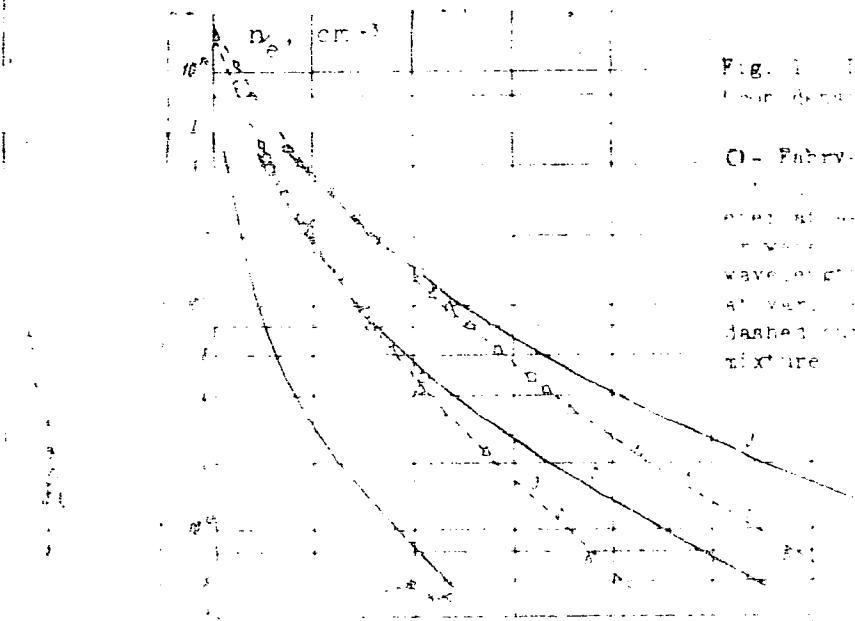


Fig. 1. Relationship between plasma elec-  
tron density

O - Entry Point Performance

WAVELENGTH  
A: VERT.  
Dashed curve: - - - - -  
Solid line: - - - - -

Card 1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

L11885-66 EMT(1)/ETC(F)/EPF(n)-2/EMG(m) IJP(c) AT  
 ACC NR: AP5028024 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/008/0398/0402

AUTHOR: Blinov, P. I.; Gavrilov, B. I.; Zakatov, L. P.; Cheremnykh, P. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electron heating in the TN-1 installation

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu.  
 Prilozheniye, v. 2, no. 8, 1965, 398-402

TOPIC TAGS: plasma heating, plasma injection, plasma electron temperature, plasma acceleration, microwave plasma/ TEE

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss results obtained with the TN-1 installation (Fig. 1), which was constructed to heat the electronic component of a plasma by means of a high-frequency shock circuit. The quasistatic field  $H_0$  reached a maximum within 5  $\mu$ sec, after which it decreased with a 20 msec time constant. The mirror ratio was 2, the maximum value of the field  $H_0$  in the center of the trap was 8 koe. The plasma was injected in the trap by a coaxial injector with electrodes made of deuterium-impregnated titanium. By varying the injector voltage it is possible to vary the plasma density from  $n_e > 2 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  to  $n_e < 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . A single-turn loop with frequency  $v = 3.5 \text{ Mc}$  at a voltage  $u_c = 120 \text{ kv}$  on a capacitor  $C_c = 3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ F}$  produced a field of  $H = 900 \text{ oe}$ . By varying the time interval between the operation of the high-frequency loop and the application of the magnetic field, it was possible to study the heating of the electrons at different  $H/H_0$ . It was expected that the electrons with  $n_e = 2 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  would be heated to  $T_e = 3 \text{ kev}$ , and that further adiabatic compression

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L 11885-66

ACC NR: AP5028024

would raise the temperature to  $\sim 30$  kev. The experiment has shown that the cold plasma filling the trap chamber decayed as a result of recombination with a time constant  $\tau_c = 300 \mu\text{sec}$ . Not more than 10% of the high-frequency field energy goes into plasma heating, and the authors' data have so far not confirmed the conclusion that turbulent heating of a plasma by means of a shock circuit is highly effective. The x-rays of energy  $\sim 20$  kev emitted from the chamber after the closing of the circuit are due to the presence of an accelerating mechanism and do not prove the existence of high electron temperatures. Authors thank Ye. K. Zavoyiskiy for suggesting the topic and interest in the work, and L. I. Rudakov, G. V. Sholin, A. V. Gordeyev, and L. V. Korabley for useful discussions. Orig. art. has 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBN DATE: 078065/ ORIG REF: 007

8C

Card 2/2

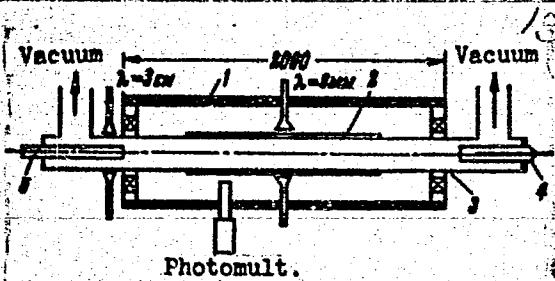


Fig. 1. Diagram of TN-1 installation.  
1 - Solenoid, 2 - high-frequency shock circuit, 3 - vacuum glass chamber, 4 - plasma injector, 5 - grid probe or x-ray detector.

I 11950-66 EWT(1)/ETG(F)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m) LIP(c) AT  
ACC NR: AP6000740 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/009/0426/0430

AUTHOR: Blinov, P. I.; Zakatov, L. P.; Plakhov, A. G.; Chikin, R. V.; Shapkin, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of the mirror ratio on plasma heating by an electron beam in a "probbotron"

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 2, no. 9, 1965, 426-430

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic mirror machine, plasma interaction, plasma heating, ionized plasma, plasma electron temperature, electron gun, plasma injection

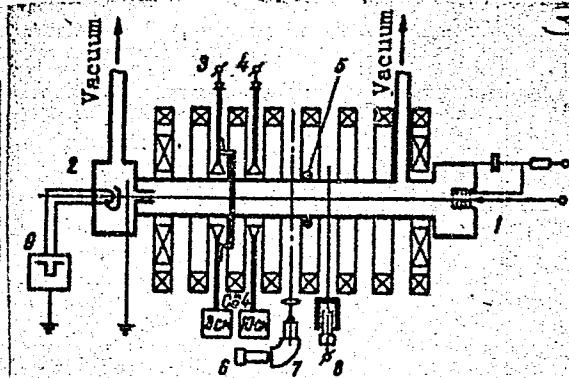
ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the interaction between an electron beam and a ready-made highly ionized plasma. The apparatus (Fig. 1) comprises a trap with magnetic mirrors. The electron gun is located on the trap axis behind the mirrors on one end, and the plasma injector is located on the other end. The electron gun operates in a pulsed mode. The square-wave voltage pulse is of 450  $\mu$ sec duration and 9 kv amplitude, the pulse current being 5 a. The plasma and the electron beam are injected into the trap simultaneously. The residual pressure in the chamber is  $10^{-6}$  mm Hg. The electron density was measured with a microwave interferometer ( $\lambda = 3$  cm). The quantity  $nT$  ( $T =$  plasma temperature) was determined from the diamagnetic effect. The bremsstrahlung was registered by photomultiplier with NaI(Tl) crystal. When the plasma and the electron beam are simultaneously injected in the plasma, the concentration does not rise, but the energy released by the plasma increases strongly. The presence of

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L 11950-66

ACC NR: AP6000740

Fig. 1. Diagram of setup. 1 - Plasma injector, 2 - electron gun, 3, 4 - microwave source, 5 - diamagnetic probe, 6, 7 - electron-optical and spectral apparatus, 8 - bremsstrahlung recorder, 9 - low-voltage pulsed source.



"hot" electrons in the trap is evidenced by the prolonged, intense, and hard bremsstrahlung. The efficiency with which the plasma electrons are heated by the beam depends on the mirror ratio. As the mirror ratio is varied from 1.8 to 4, the plasma pressure increases tenfold. The plasma lifetime in the trap increases. A group of "hot" electrons, with a prolonged confinement time and with density close to  $10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  appears. Accordingly, the energy lost by the electron beam to plasma heating increases from fractions of one percent to 3.5%, and during the initial stage of the heating (the first 90  $\mu\text{sec}$ ) the loss reaches 10%. The influence of the mirror ratio on the heating of plasma with direct current was observed also in experiments of M. V.

21, 44155

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I. 11950-66

ACC NR: AP6000740

Babykin et al. Authors are grateful to Ye. K. Zavoiskiy for continuous interest and  
valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

3

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

behr

Card 3/3

L 20386-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EPP(n)-2/EUG(m) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AT6001561

SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/65/000/912/0001/0008

AUTHOR: Blinov, P. I.; Gavrilov, B. I.; Zakatov, L. P.; Cheremnykh, P. A. 63  
58

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov (Institut atomnoy energii) 57

TITLE: Heating of electrons in the TN-1 installation

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-912, 1965. Nagrev elektronov v ustanovke TN-1, 1-8

TOPIC TAGS: plasma heating, electron temperature, plasma injection, magnetohydrodynamics, plasma wave propagation, plasma discharge, x ray emission/ TN 1

ABSTRACT: The authors describe apparatus TN-1 (Fig. 1), designed for heating the electronic component of a plasma by means of a high frequency shock circuit. The quasistatic field reached a maximum within 5.0 msec, after which it dropped off with a time constant of 20 msec. The mirror ratio was 2, and the maximum field in the center of the trap was 8 koe. A single-turn loop with frequency 3.5 Mcs with a discharge of  $3 \times 10^{-8}$  F capacitor at a voltage of 120 kv, produced a field of 900 oe. The plasma was injected in traps by means of a coaxial injector. The plasma density could be varied from  $2 \times 10^{13}$  to  $10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  by varying the injector voltage. The heating was investigated in the electron density region  $10^{12}$ - $10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . The tests have shown that a radial magnetohydrodynamic wave propagated in

Card 1/3

L 20386-66

ACC NR: AT6001561

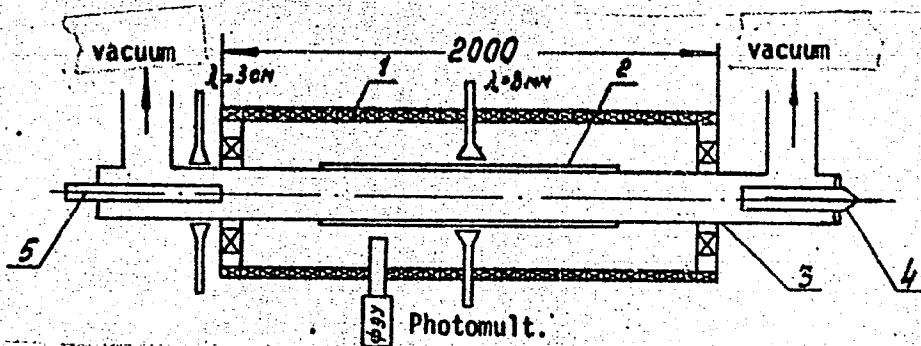


Fig. 1. Diagram of TN-1 installation. 1 - Solenoid, 2 - high frequency shock circuit, 3 - vacuum glass chamber, 4 - plasma injector, 5 - grid probe or end-window x-ray detector.

the plasma, and that the wave front becomes steeper upon heating. The electron distribution function relative to the longitudinal energy disclose the presence of two groups of electrons, a main group with average energy 100--250 ev, and a

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L 20386-66

ACC NR: AT6001561

secondary group (25%) with energy of the order of 1 kev. Discharge of the plasma filled with the aid of the injector gave rise to emission of x-rays of energy 20 kev from the chamber, the x-radiation lasting as much as 25 msec. These x-rays are shown to be the result of the acceleration mechanism in the plasma. The authors thank Ye. K. Zavoyskiy for suggesting the topic and interest in the work, and L. I. Rudakov, L. V. Korablev, G. V. Sholin, and A. V. Gordeyev for useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3 7/11/88

L 21556-66EWT(1)/EWG(n)/EPF(n)-2IJP(c) ATACC NR: AF6008752SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/006/0255/0258

AUTHOR: Blinov, P. I.; Zakatov, L. P.; Plakhov, A. G.; Chikin, R. V.; Shapkin, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov (Institut atomnoy energii) 64

TITLE: Influence of magnetic-field configuration on the heating and containment of a plasma in a mirror trap (Probkotron) B

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniya, v. 3, no. 6, 1966, 255-258

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic mirror, plasma containment, plasma heating, magnetic trap, plasma radiation, Problotron electron beam

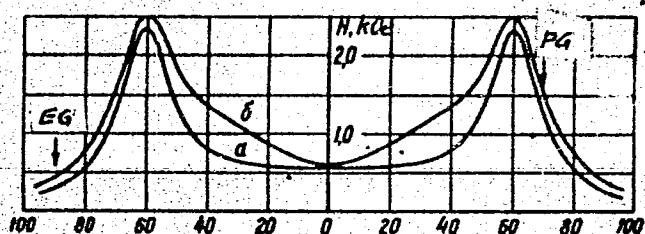
ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier experiments on heating of a plasma by an electron beam in a mirror trap (ZhETF Pis'ma v. 2, 426, 1965), aimed at showing that heating and containment of the plasma depend strongly on the distribution of the magnetic field along the trap axis. The experiment was carried out with the earlier installation, which made it possible to operate with two different configurations of the magnetic field (Fig. 1). The mirror ratio and the field in the center remained unchanged in both cases. The plasma initial density was  $10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . A pulsed beam of electrons with current strength 1 a, energy 10 kv, and duration 500  $\mu\text{sec}$  was injected into this plasma. The heating and decay of the plasma were investigated by measuring the time variation of the energy content ( $nT$ ) and of the density  $n$ . On going over from a field configuration with local mirrors (a) to a configuration with extended mirrors (b) the maximum value of  $nT$  increases by a factor 1.5. The value of  $nT$  of the

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L 21556-66

ACC. NR. AP6008752

Fig. 1. Distribution of the magnetic field of the trap. The arrows indicate the locations of the guns: electron (EG) and plasma (PG).



hot electrons was three times larger in the field configuration with extended mirrors than in the configuration with the local mirrors, and the decay time was 20 and 2  $\mu$ sec in the two cases, respectively. The time variation of the electron density was similar to that of nT. The prolonged containment of hot electrons in a trap with extended mirrors was evidenced also by the x-ray bremsstrahlung, which is observed for 100 msec. It is therefore concluded that the heating and containment of the plasma by a pulsed electron beam increase on going from a mirror trap with local mirrors to a mirror trap with extended mirrors. This may be due not only to the more effective transfer of energy from the beam to the plasma, but also to improvement in the containment of the hot electrons in the field with extended mirrors. Authors are sincerely grateful to A. V. Gordayev and G. V. Sholin for useful discussion, and also to G. A. Kudintseva and G. M. Kuznetsova for furnishing the cathodes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06 Feb66/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 BLG

L 25592-66 EWT(1)/STC(f)/SPP(n)-2/SWG(m) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR. AT6001558

SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/65/000/907/0001/0035

AUTHOR: Blinov, P. I.; Gavrilov, B. I.; Cherenykh, P.A.; Yashin, N. M.

65  
Bt/1

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of a helical field on the ohmic heating of plasma in the S-1 installation

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-907, 1965. Vliyanie vintovogo polya na ohmicheskiy nagrev plazmy v ustankovke, S-1, 1-35

TOPIC TAGS: helical magnetic field, electron beam, plasma discharge, magnetic trap, plasma heating

ABSTRACT: Authors attempt to explain the role of an helical magnetic field in the development of a plasma discharge and retention of plasma in a trap, and the stabilization of the plasma filament. Based on the analysis of the first results of the experiments, a number of changes have been introduced into the S-1 installation. Additional conductors have improved the compensation of the lateral component of the magnetic field, so that the deflection of the electron beam after one turn along the axis of the chamber ( $L = 617$  cm) did not exceed 1.5 mm. Thus the lateral component of a quasi-static magnetic field did not exceed 0.025%. Inside the chamber were installed two diaphragms with varying diameters from 5 to 8 cm, without disturbing the vacuum, in order to limit the discharge aperture. Additional resistance ranging from

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ACC NR: AT6001558

0.05 ohm to 0.6 ohm was introduced into the ignitron circuit diagram for ohmic heating. The behavior of plasma during four basic modes of operation of the S-1 installation were compared. The discharge in all four modes of operation was studied at various circuit voltages. The voltages changed according to the cosine law in the form of rectangular impulses lasting  $1 \mu$  sec. at  $E = 0.1$  v/sec and  $100 \mu$  sec at  $E = 0.5$  v/cm, after which the voltage dropped again to  $E = 0.1$  v/sec and gradually decreased. The authors conclude that the presence of an external helical field improves the conditions for the development of a discharge, particularly at low pressures. The electron temperature is somewhat higher. The external helical field affected slightly the electron concentration, which in the case of this work could be traced to deficiencies in the configuration of the magnetic field. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 20 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 00 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 FV

L 41033-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6013723

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/004/0310/0315

AUTHOR: Blinov, P. I.; Gavrilov, B. I.; Cheremnykh, P. A.; Yashin, N. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: The influence of the helical magnetic field on ohmic plasma heating in the S-1 installation

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 4, 1966, 310-315

TOPIC TAGS: plasma conductivity, plasma confinement, plasma heating, helical magnetic field

ABSTRACT: Ohmic plasma heating experiments showed earlier that the temperature and confinement time of the plasma depend strongly on the transverse component  $H_{\perp}$  of the magnetic field (L. A. Artsimovich, K. B. Kartashov, Dokl. AN SSSR, 146, 1305, 1962). In the present work, which was complete in 1963, the authors investigated experimentally the influence of a helical triple-thread magnetic field (with  $H_{\perp} \approx 0$ ) on the development of the discharge, and the magnitude of the conductivity and the position stabilization of the plasma beam. Results in the form of diagrams cover the voltage and current oscillograms, the pressure dependence of the development time and maximum current, and the time dependence of plasma

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UDC: 533.9

L 41033-66

ACC NR: AP6013723

conductivity, electron concentration, and current. Plasma radiation diagrams are also given. The electron temperature of 20–30 eV and ionic temperature of 10 eV correspond to a conductivity of  $10^{15}$  units (cgse system). The helical field improves the conditions for the development of the discharge and the heating of the plasma, while the confinement time of the plasma remains the same. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 11Sep65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *b6*

VYRSKIY, Sergey Pavlovich; BLINOV, P.M., redaktor; AGRANOVSKAYA, N.D.,  
redaktor; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Operation of automobiles used in hauling lumber] Mkspluatatsiia  
lesovosnykh avtomobilei. Moskva, Goslesbunizdat, 1956. 61 p.  
(Lumber--Transportation)(Motortrucks)-Maintenance) (MIRA 9:6)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

BLINOV, P.N., veterinarnyy vrach.

Experimental Q fever in horses. Veterinaria 34 no.1:34-40  
Ja '57.

(MLRA 10:2)

(Q fever) (Horses--Diseases and pests)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

E

Country : USSR

Category: Virology. Viruses of Man and Animals.  
Rickettsias.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, No 103550

Author : Blinov, P. N.

Inst :  
Title : The Preservability of Rickettsia burneti in Glycerin

Orig Pub: Labor. delo, 1958, No 2, 41-42

Abstract: The author suggests preserving material containing rickettsias in glycerin (50%) dissolved in NaCl (0.85% solution).

Card : 1/1

BLIMOV, P.N.

Distribution of Rickettsia burnetii under natural conditions. Zhur. mikrobiol.  
epid. i immun., 29, no. 8, 85-88, Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy veterinarii.  
(COXIELLA BURNETII,  
dissemination in natural cond. (Rus))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

BLINOV P. N.

"A natural focus of Q-fever in the suburbs of Saratov."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 12, December 1961, P. 19.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

BLINOV, P. N. (Senior Scientific Collaborator, All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine), ZOMOV, A. P. (Professor).

"Investigations concerning the etiology of infectious atrophic rhinitis in swine."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 3, 1961, p. 32.

ZOTOV, A.P., prof.; BLINOV, P.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Studying the etiology of infectious atrophic rhinitis of  
swine. Veterinariia 38 no.3:32-36 Mr '61 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

BLINOV, P.V. (Leningrad)

Some problems arising during the practical application of compulsory treatment. Probl.sud.psikh. 9:85-92 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Insane, Criminal and dangerous) (Forensic psychiatry)

BLINOV, Sergey Ivanovich, kand. ist. nauk, polkovnik; GNEDOVETS,  
P.P., red.; KONOVALOVA, Ye.K., tekhn. red.

[From the Vistula to the Oder; combat operations of the 60th  
Army in the Sandomir-Silesian operation, January 1945] Ot  
Vistly do Odera; boevye deistviia 60<sup>th</sup> i armii v Sandomirsko-  
Silezskoi operatsii, janvar' 1945 g. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962.  
182 p. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Poland—World War, 1939-1945—Campaigns)

BLINOV, S. N.

24054      BLINOV, S. N. Vozvedeniye zemlyanykh plotin v zimnikh usloviyakh.  
Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1949, No. 1, S. 40-47.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

BLINOV, S. N.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Concrete Jun 51

"On the Quality of Concrete Under Conditions of Accelerated Construction Works," S. N. Blinov, Cand Tech Sci

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 6, pp 16-19

Describes briefly experience of several construction works and makes certain suggestions for partial reinstatement of concrete quality lost in delivery of concrete to placing points by conveyors. Concludes that methods and machines for placing of concrete, lagging behind achievements in the field of its prepn and transportation, inhibit increase in rates of concrete works.

199751

1. BLINOV, S. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Sedimentation and Deposition

7. Rebuilding the dike of a mud sedimentation pit., Biul. stroi. tekhn., 9, No. 22,  
1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

BLIMOV, S.N.

Trends in the design of dams for tailing storage ponds.  
Tsvet.met. 33 no.5:5-10 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Tailings(Metallurgy))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

BLINOV, S.N.

Design of tailing storage dams. TSvet. met. 33 no.11:1-8 N '60.  
(MIRA 13:11)  
(Tailings (Metallurgy))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

FEDOROV, I.S.; FEDOROV, I.V.; BLINOV, S.N.; ZASYPKINA, N.K.;  
DOBROVINSKAYA, O.Ye.

[Recommendations on the design of metallurgical pulp  
storage structures] Rekomendatsii po proektirovaniu  
sooruzhenii shlamokhranilishch metallurgicheskoi pro-  
myshlennosti. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 143 p.  
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooru-  
zheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

BLINOV, Sergei Pavlovich

BLINOV, Sergei Pavlovich. ... Stoletie Gidrograficheskogo upravleniya. Ocherk sostavlen  
S.P. Blinovym i P.V. Messer. Leningrad, Izd. Gidrograficheskogo upravleniya  
voenn.-morsk. sil RKKA, 1927. 1 p. l., xcv p.  
On cover: 1827-1927 ...

DLC: GB746.B5

NN

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951; Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

SOV/137-58-7-14386

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 63 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Blinov, S.T.

TITLE: Improving the Design of Open-hearth Furnaces (Uluchsheniye konstruktsiy martenovskikh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 208-219

ABSTRACT: The result of 3 remodelings of 150-t open-hearth furnaces (OH) built in 1929-1930 and of 300-t OH built in 1933-1934 at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Kombinat is that they now function as 185 and 350-t OH of designs significantly different from the original. The mounting of the tops and bottoms of the OH is rigid. The front walls have a slope of 15° and the rear of 57°. The doors, of archless frame type, measure 1350x1400/1200 mm; the skewback channels, the cross section of which is that of skewback brick, are water cooled and hung from vertical bolts. The bottom plate is welded of 20-mm sheet steel and Nr 36 I-beams resting on 8 longitudinal riveted bed I-beams 750 mm high. The furnace checker ports rest on riveted footings. The main roofs, when made of conventional 380x460-mm

Card 1/3

SOV/137-58-7-14386

**Improving the Design of Open-hearth Furnaces**

silica brick, are of ribbed construction, while when of chromium-magnesite 380-mm brick they are of buckstay and tie-rod construction. The checker ports are of the Venturi type with water-cooled welded chambers of divergent shape, gas ports of 0.42-m<sup>2</sup> cross section and bottoms sloping at 9.5°. The slag-pocket division walls are of silica brick and are 1150 mm thick, while the false (facing) walls are 345 mm thick. The regenerators are of the single-reversal type, with 1610-mm division walls and checker flues measuring 150x150 mm. Valves with water seals are provided along the gas-and-smoke line, while water-cooled sliding dampers and disk inlet valves without water seals are used on the air line. The flue valves on the gas and air lines are controlled by separate winches mounted on the valve housings and the damper frames. The gas inlet valves are controlled by a separate winch beneath the working platform. The pattern of reversal approximates that of "counter-gas" flow, and control of reversal is automated and conducted in accordance with the Koshtyal' arrangement. A stack 65 m high and 1.9 m in inside diameter creates a draft of 42-45 mm water. After the remodeling, the weight of the structural steel per furnace increased from 465 to 630 t in the case of the 185-t furnaces and to 665 t in the case of the 350-t furnaces. The same picture held for the volume of the brickwork (from 1330 to 1565 m<sup>3</sup> for 185-t OH and to 1655 for 350-t OH). The total thickness of Card 2/3

SOV/137-58-7-14386

' Improving the Design of Open-hearth Furnaces

the ceramic portion of the bottom was identical in all the OH and came to 1155 mm (asbestos insulation 15-20 mm, fireclay brick placed edgewise 115 mm, magnesite brick 690 mm, and 350 mm rammed-in layer). The roof is 2.8-3.0 m above the working-door sills. The roof is not insulated. Blow-out is performed every heat. Roof life is 676 heats for 185-t furnaces and 496 heats for 350-t OH. The angle of slope of the uptake bottoms has been raised from 40° to 75°. Removable slag boxes are used in the slag pockets of 2 OH. They are replaced every 25 heats in the gas slag pockets and every 35 heats in the air slag pockets.

N.I.

1. Open hearth furnaces--Design    2. Open hearth furnaces--Equipment

Card 3/3

KOROLEV, A.I.; BLINOV, S.T.; LUBENETS, I.A.; KOBURNEYEV, I.M.; TURUBINER, A.L.; VASIL'YEV, S.V.; CHERNENKO, M.A.; BELOV, I.V.; TELESOV, S.A.; MAZOV, V.P.; MEDVEDEV, V.A.; MAL'KOV, V.G.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.; TRUBETSKOV, K.M.; SHNEIKROV, Ya.A.; SLADKOSHTYNN, V.T.; PALANT, V.I.; KUROCHKIN, B.N.; ZHDANOV, A.M.; BELIKOV, V.N.; SABIYEV, M.P.; GABBUZ, G.A.; PODGORETSKIY, A.A.; ALFEROV, K.S.; NOVOLODSKIY, P.I.; MOROZOV, A.N.; VASIL'YEV, A.N.; MARAKHOSKIY, I.S.; MALAKH, A.V.; VERKHOUTSEV, B.V.; AGAPOV, V.P.; VEECHER, N.A.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.; BORODULIN, A.I.; VAYNSHTEYN, O.Ya.; ZHIGULIN, V.I.; DIKSHTEYN, Ye.I.; KLIMASENKO, L.S.; KOTIN, A.S.; MOLOTKOV, N.A.; SIVERSKIY, M.V.; ZHIDETSKIY, D.P.; MIKHAILOTS, N.S.; SLEPKANOV, P.N.; ZAVODCHIKOV, N.G.; GUDENCHUK, V.A.; NAZAROV, P.M.; SAVOS'KIN, M.Ye.; NIKOLAYEV, A.S.

Reports (brief annotations). Biul. TSNIICHM no.18/19:36-39 '57.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Korolev, Belikov, Agecov, Dikshteyn).
2. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Blinov, Vasil'yev, A.N., Borodulin, Klimasenko).
3. Chelyabinskii metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Lubenets, Vaynshteyn).
4. Zavod im. Dzherzhinskogo (for Koburneyev).
5. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Turubiner, Mazov, Podgoretskiy, Marakhovskiy, Savos'kin).
6. Makayevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Vasil'yev, S.V., Mal'kov, Zhidetskiy, Al'ferov).
7. Stal'projekt (for Chernenko, Zhdanov, Zavodchikov).
8. VNIIT (for Belov).
9. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Telesov, Malakh).

(Continued on next card)

KOROLEV, A.I.---(continued) Card 2.

10. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Msvyedev, Novolodskiy, Vecher).
11. Zavod "Asovstal'" (for Bul'skiy, Slepkanov).
12. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Trubetskoy).
13. Ukrainskiy institut metallov (for Sneyerov, Slaikoshteyev, Kotin).
14. Zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Palait).
15. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Kurochkin).
16. Zavod im. Voroshilova (for Sabiyev).
17. Chelyabinskij politekhnicheskiy institut (for Morozov).
18. Giprostal' (for Garbuz).
19. Ural'skiy institut chernyih metallov (for Pastukhov).
20. Zavod im. Petrovskogo (for Zhigulin).
21. Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii USSR (for Molotkov, Siverskiy).
22. Glavspetsstal' Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Nikoleyev).

(Open-hearth process)

BLINOV, V., inashener.

Refrigerating machinery at the Hanover exhibition. Khel.tekh. 32  
no.3:66-69 J1 - S '55.  
(MLRA 9:1)  
(Hanover--Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

BLINOV, V.

Conference in Padua. Khol.tekh. 34 no.3:77 J1-S '57. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Padua, Italy--Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery--Congresses)

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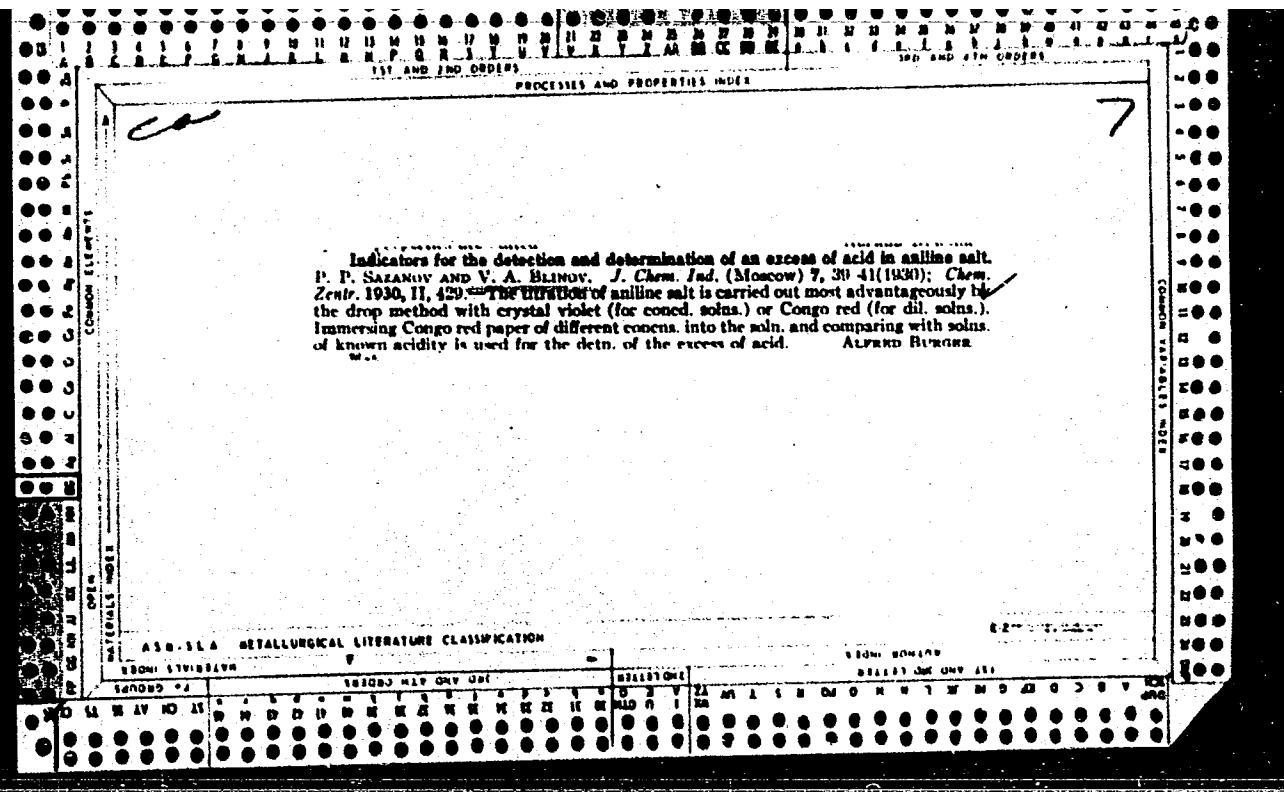
BLINOV, V. (g.Barnaul)

A streetcar operaor in Barnaul. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10 no.8:18-19  
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Kolesnikova, Elena Ivanovna)

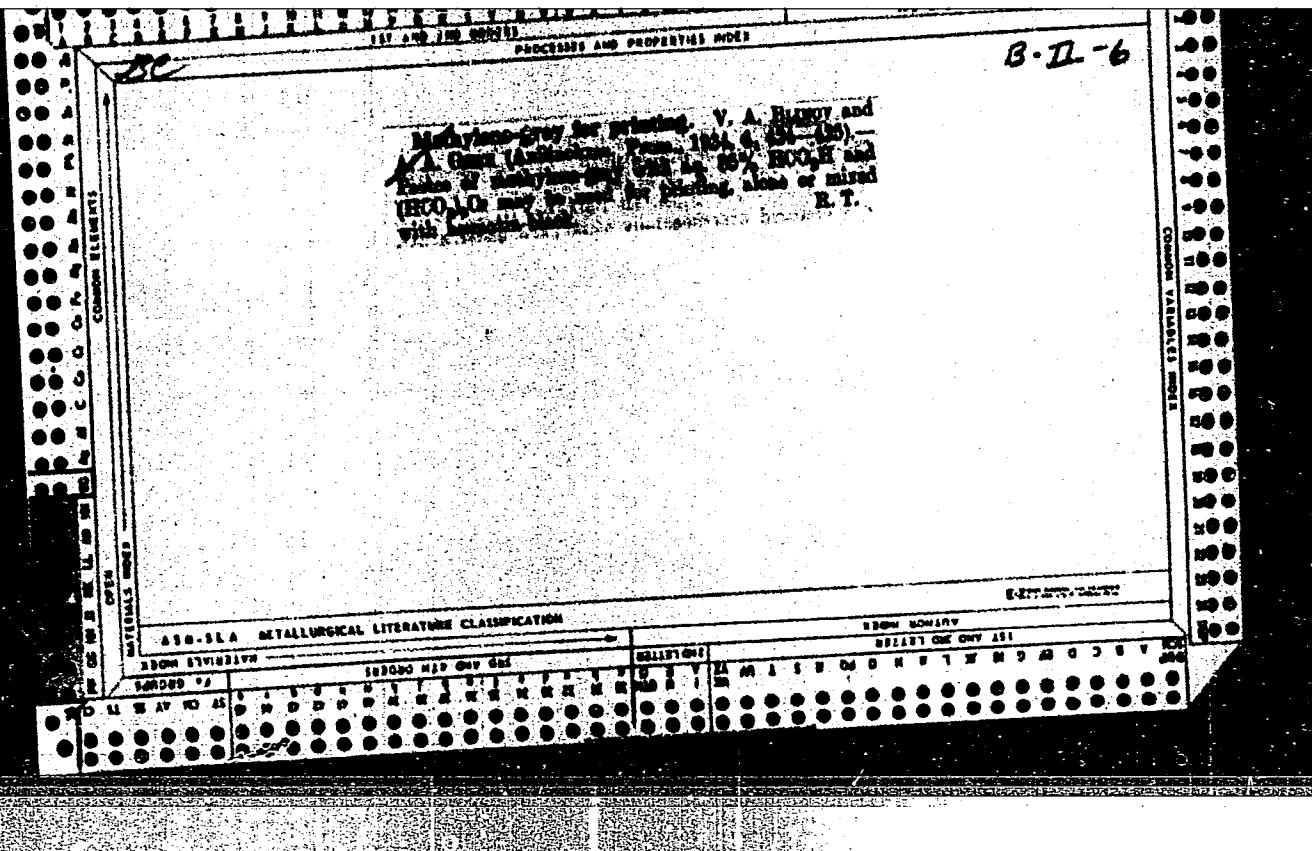
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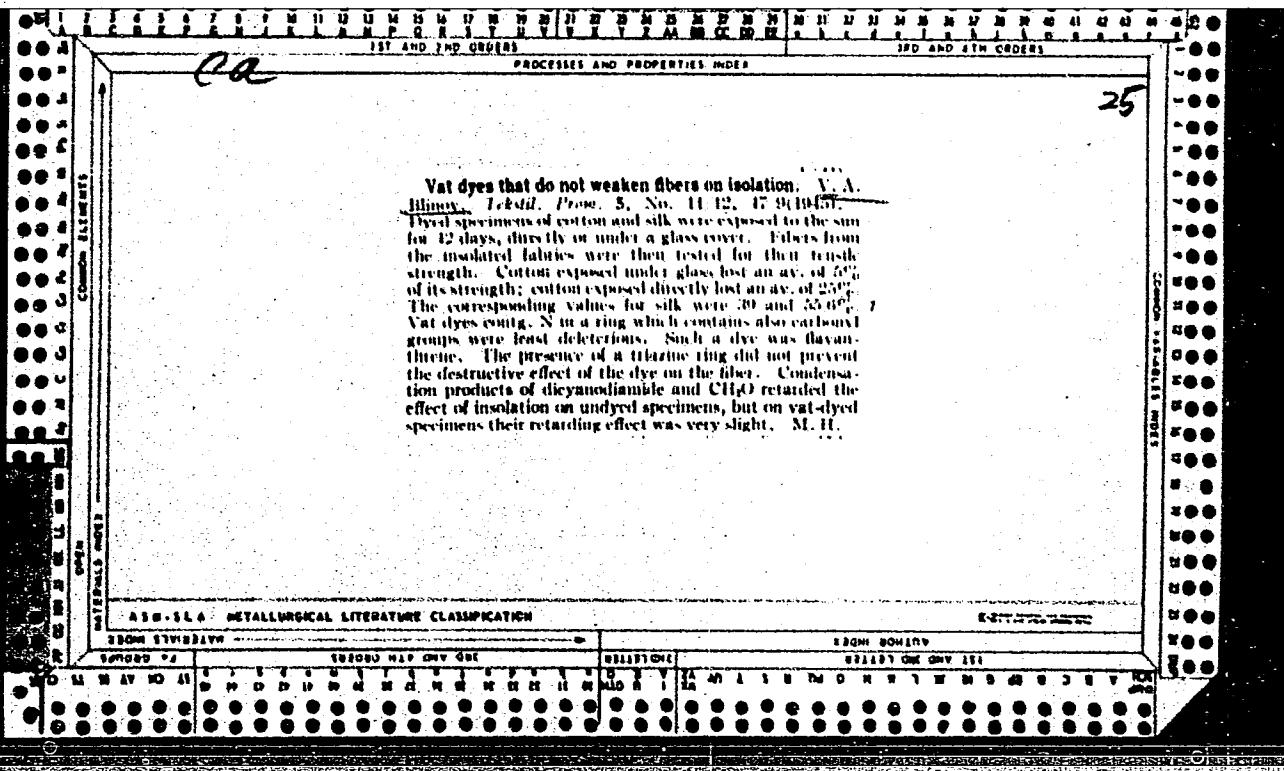
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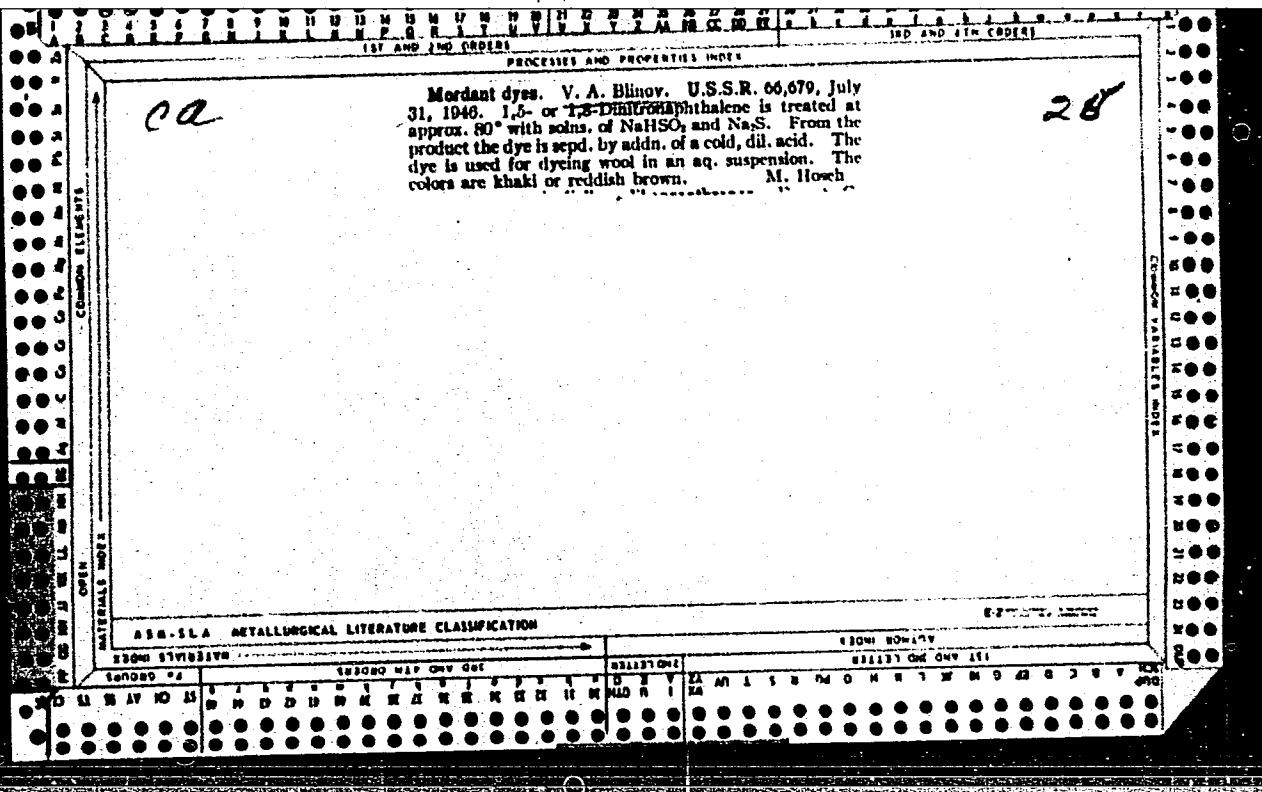


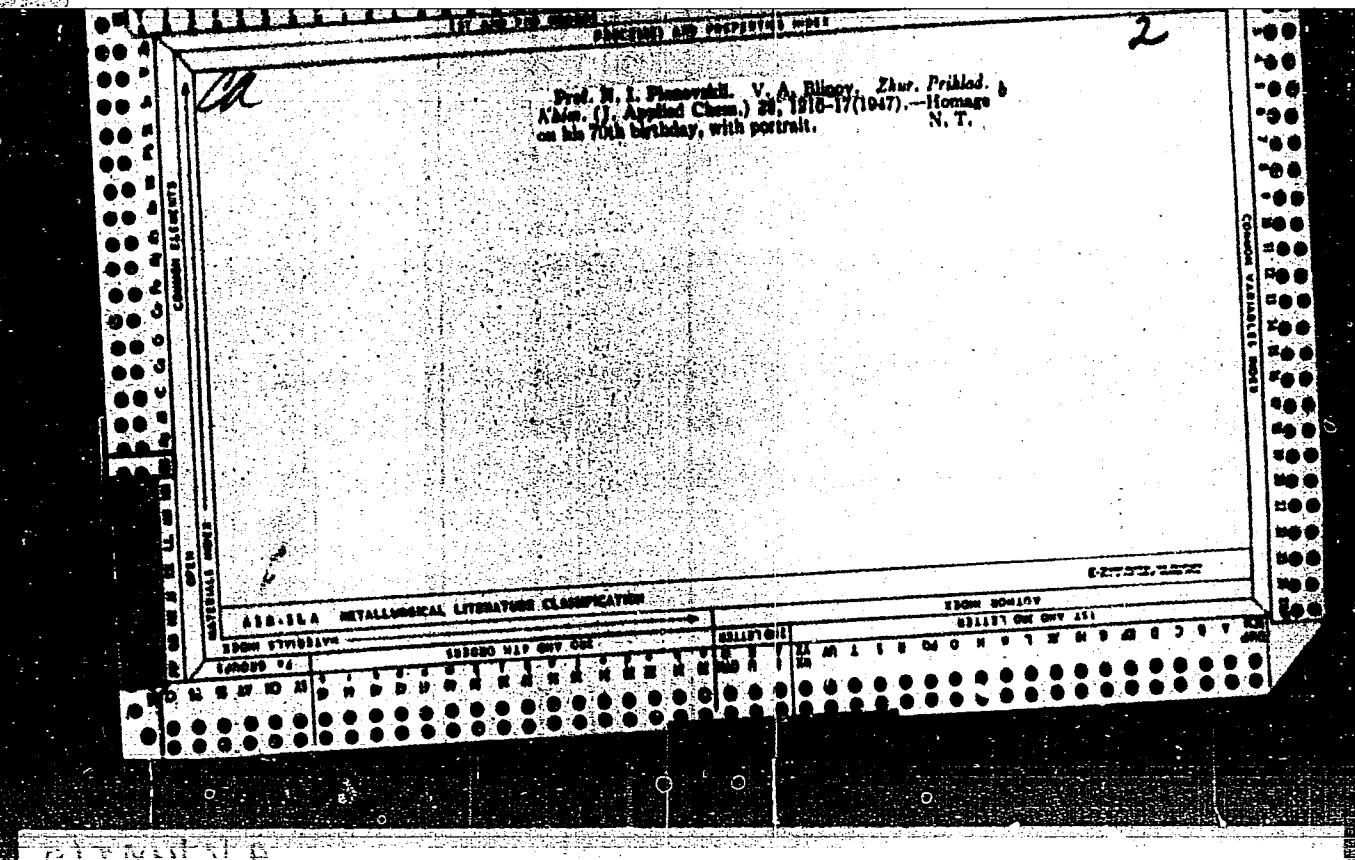
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		1ST AND 2ND QUARTER										3RD AND 4TH QUARTER									
		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										23									
<i>C</i>		<p><b>Direct Para Brown</b> in dyeing. V. A. Blinov. <i>Khlopkachistocheskaya Prom.</i> 7, No. 5, 20-30 (1937); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1937, II, 2802-3.—Fast, dark-brown colors are obtained, with the use of mordants, by developing <i>chrysoidine</i> and <math>\beta</math>-nitrophenyldiazonium salt or by developing <i>Naphthol AS</i> with other amines. The first process gives less fast colors. Dyeing by the 2nd process is at present not satisfactory for Russian fabrics, for which some substantive dye is considered necessary for obtaining fast brown colors. S. P. Surortsev has obtained satisfactory brown tones by treating fabrics dyed with "Direct Brown K" and "Direct Brown Sh" (Russian nomenclature) with <math>\beta</math>-nitrophenyldiazonium salts. Direct Para Brown, a naphtholsulfonic acid, <math>1\text{-HO-2-[m-(2,4-(NH<sub>2</sub>)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N-NH-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N-NH<sub>2</sub>]-3-HO-S-7-[2,4-(NH<sub>2</sub>)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N-NH-CuH<sub>4</sub>]}.</math>, is readily sol. in NaOH and soda and gives deep-brown shades. In the naphthol developing 20 g. Para Brown and 10 g. soda per l. are used; 17 g. <math>\beta</math>-nitroaniline for the diazo sohn. The material is washed with water, soap, and then water again. The mordanting properties of the dye can be increased by the addn. of glycerol. For very dark shades (30 g. Para Brown per l. or 20 g. for well-mercerized goods) in indanthrene printing it is recommended that a small amt. (1-2 g.) of anthraquinone be added to the indanthrene. Quantities recommended for mordanting out under Para Brown are: indanthrene dye 20 parts, glycerol 100, NaOH (38% BaO) 60, and hydrosulfite 45. For reduction by heating: Rongalite 450, soda 60 and anthraquinone 1-2.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W. A. Moore</p>										1936-1937 INDEX									
COMMON ELEMENTS																					
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U S S R .

✓ Substantivity of data derived from September 1960  
AUGUST 20 1960  
~~RECORDED BY~~ 1960

Presented in the form it appears in the original document.  
No editorial or analytical changes have been made.

USSR/Chemistry - Textile adjuvants; Surface-active agents

FD-3003

Card 1/1      Pub. 50 - 4/17

Author      : Blinov, V. A., Cand Tech Sci

Title      : Adjuvants in the processes of wetting, washing, scouring, and bleaching of textile products

Periodical      : Khim. prom. No 6, 335-344, Sep 1955

Abstract      : Describes surface-active agents used in the textile industry, with particular attention to those produced and used in the USSR. Explains the meaning of Russian symbols for compounds of this class. Says that oxyethylated phenols (OP-compounds) are widely used as detergents in the USSR. Discusses the properties and applications of OP-compounds used for other purposes and of their derivatives, of OS-20 (product of reacting octadecyl alcohol with ethylene oxide), sulfuric acid esters, chloramines, etc. Sixteen references; 7 USSR, all since 1940.

Institution      : Scientific Institute of Organic Intermediates and Dyestuffs imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

Dyeing with hard-leveling acid dyes  
U.S.S.R. 102,360, Mar. 25, 1946 When dyeing  
dyes inorganic leveling agents are used. The last stage of dyeing  
is done in the presence of a leveling agent  
the reagent

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

5(3)

SOV/63-4-2-36/39

AUTHORS: Blinov, V.A., Krasovitskiy, B.M., Khotinskaya, Ye.Ye.

TITLE: On the Light Resistance of Some Monoazo-Dyes Which are Derivatives of Benzanilide and I-Acid

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2,  
pp 285-286 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The tested azo-dyes were used in dyeing cellophane. The azo-component of the dyes was I-acid. The resistance to light and light-weather was studied in the usual way employed by colorists. All dyes showed considerable resistance to light. In the light-weather test the dyes without substitutes in the benzanilide grouping had the lowest resistance. The dimethylamino-group and the carbethoxy-group increase the resistance. The introduction of a second benzene ring increases also the light resistance of the dye.

Card 1/2 There is 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

SOV/63-4-2-36/39

On the Light Resistance of Some Monoazo-Dyes Which are Derivatives of Benzanilide and  
I-Acid

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov  
State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1958

Card 2/2

5(3)

SOV/80-32-3-35/43

AUTHORS: Dokunikhin, N.C., Krasovitskiy, B.N., Matskevich, F.M., Blinov,  
V.A., Vitokhina, Z.Ya.

TITLE: Linear Dis-Azo Dyes Which are Derivatives of Oxadiazol and Thio-  
diazol (Fryamyye disazokrasiteli - proizvodnyye oksadiazola i  
tiadiazola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 3, pp 664-667  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Linear azo dyes containing heterocyclic nuclei connected with  
the chain by conjugated double bonds are investigated here. The  
auxochromes are also connected by conjugated double bonds to the  
chain. An oxadiazol and thiadiazol ring is introduced to the  
same chain. The dyes prepared are: 2,5-bis-(4-nitrophenyl)-  
1,3,4-oxadiazol, 2,5-bis-(4-aminophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol,  
2,5-bis-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol, and 2,5-bis-(4-amino-  
phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol. The dyes are resistant to water,  
soap solution and sweat.

Card 1/2

SCV/BO-32-3-35/43

Linear Dis-Izo Dyes Which are Derivatives of Oxadiazol and Thiadiazol

There are 17 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 6 German, 2 French and 1 Italian.

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1957

Card 2/2

YAGUPOL'SKIY, L.M.; KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.; BLINOV, V.A.; SIDNEVA, K.M.;  
PERVYASLOVA, D.G.

Properties of some fluorine-containing azo dyes. Zhur.prikl.  
khim. 33 no.7:389-392 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR. Khar'kovskiy  
gosudarstvennyy universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.  
(Azo dyes)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8

BLINOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Finishing materials based on ethyleneimine derivatives. Tekst.  
prom. 21 no.7:64-66 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Finishes and finishing) (Ethyleneimine)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

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BLINOV, V. A.

"The dyeing of artificial fibres and synthetics with emulsions processing."  
report presented at the 4th Intl. Congress of Colourists, Budapest, 24-29 Sept 1962.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520009-8"

KNYAGININA, I.P.; LAPINA, R.A.; BLINOV, V.A.; GUDVILOVICH, I.V.

New "carbozoline" softeners. Tekst.prom.22 no.3:68-69 Mr '62.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov  
i krasiteley (NIOPIK).  
(Textile finishing)

RUMYANTSEVA, L.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BLINOV, V.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELEN'KIY, L.I., prof.

Effect of textile finishes on the soiling of textile materials.  
Tekst.prom. 22 no.8:64-67 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organiceskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (for Rumyantseva, Blinov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnoy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (VZITLP) (for Belen'kiy).

(Textile finishing)

BLINOV, V.A.; BASOVA, L.V.; ANISHCHUK, Ye.N.; KNYAGININA, I.P.;  
RUMYANTSEVA, L.P.; PODSHIBYAKINA, K.D.

Emulsion method of dyeing wool, rayon and synthetic  
fibers. Tekst.prom. 22 no.10:57-60 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh  
poluproduktov i krasiteley (NIOPIK) (for Blinov, Basova,  
Anishchuk, Knyaginina, Rumyantseva). 2. Nachal'nik  
khimicheskoy laboratorii Kompleksnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta legkoy promyshlennosti (KNIILP) Latviyskoy SSR  
(for Podshibyakina).

(Dyes and dyeing—Textile fibers)

BLINOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; AMISHCHUK, Ye.N., inzh.; KOMAROVA,  
Yu.F., inzh.

Use of "Betanal P" in dyeing with vat dyes. Tekst.prom. 22  
no.12:57-59 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Sotrudniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organicheskikh  
poluproduktov i krasiteley (NIOPIK).  
(Dyes and dyeing—Chemistry)

